

The Acquittal of Haywood is an Augury of the Rise of Industrial Unionism, of Which He is the Consistent Champion

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 24.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1907.

50c. a Year.

Simonton Keeps Busy

I have just completed the third week of my visit here, and am just getting plans systematized where I can sustain myself and keep goin' far I can go financially. Of course, I realize that my work is limited through lack of finances to reach out as fast as I desire, but the obstacles are not insurmountable. A little more time only is required to overcome them. Having come here I shall not desert the field until I have accomplished all that lies in my power to do, at the present time, and the possibilities are large.

The present week has been a busy one and the coming week will be even more so.

Monday night was spent at East Pittsburgh with the tire workers. Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Curranville with the miners. Two meetings were held there, and in the near future a strong organization will be secured. Thursday night I met the tire workers again. They are getting down to business.

Friday night at Camp 15, Chicago, I attended by invitation the local U. M. W. of A. The result was splendid and a mass meeting called for next Wednesday. We are going to redeem that uncleaned for charter. Tonight, Saturday, will be devoted to street speaking and Sunday afternoon an open hall meeting.

Now as to bills. My bill is too heavy to present at present. My price is the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, and the insertion of the Industrial Cooperative Commonwealth. I am as well situated as the average wage slave. As long as that damnable system must continue, I cannot speak for others, but as for myself, my place is in the depths beside them. I know my liberty cannot be attained until attained in common with my fellow workers. Believe me, comrade, I am not making a sacrifice in doing this. No sacrifice is possible when liberty is at stake, and I mean to fight to the last ditch, regardless of consequences to myself, until we have won the battle or until the possibilities of my life be fulfilled.

Were we fully equipped financially to fight that battle as an organization, I would not hesitate. Limited as we are in resources, I am only using practical business methods to promote the welfare of all sections of the working class, a partner and stockholder, I hope to gain my liberty. If, when my labor here, for the time, is finished, you can forward me to my next field of endeavor, I will rest assured of another field prepared for the revolution.

I hope to God that this organization will never impose upon us another John Mitchell or Sam Gompers, whose brains have become ossified and incapable of grasping revolutionary reconstruction in harmony with our economic needs. Let John Mitchell go back to a wage slave's life in the gloom of a miner's cavern and Sam Gompers to a cigarmaker's bench, possibly they might be awakened to a sense of mankind, the chance to prove it, one day, at least. Autocratic leadership, living in luxury, has corrupted the trade unions until even capitalism readily recognizes its own offspring and in bentivorous assimilation fondly hugs it to its bosom in paternal joy.

The I. W. W. must go the full length of its revolutionary mission. Anything short of this will lead us into reactionary hybris and where the roads may be strewn with promises for a space, but further on, when perhaps too late, we discover that we have landed in an autocracy where labor takers are kings, more dangerous than capitalists.

Clinton Simonton.

White Goods Workers' Strike

The eighth week of the struggle against Rainer Bros. is over, with the situation in favor of the I. W. W. White Goods Makers.

Rainer's policy of landing strikers in jail received another setback last week. At a riot last Monday evening, started by his scales and Pinkerton men, a dynamite-laden train, two strikers and a stranger were arrested. Max Bernstein, a Pinkerton, causing the arrest.

Next morning in Yorkville Police Court, three hours restified that the strikers were doing the fighting. Magistrate Droege bound over the two strikers and the stranger to keep for 6 months under bail. On regular bail not being at order on that day, and Magistrate Dr. ege going on a outing of his political club the next day, our bail was not accepted until Thursday morning. Pending this the three were prisoners.

Rainer took advantage of this by sending his tools to the parents of the two girls with the story that they were sent away for six months. This brought about some very lively scenes on the part of the parents, but in the end Rainer's trick was exposed, and all in all such tricks only raise the spirit of resistance amongst these fighting girls.

The strike situation stands favorable for the strikers. Rainer is losing

business and his daily expenses for Pinkertons, special and Holmes detectives is another item that makes him desperate.

Another arrangement that will consolidate the efforts of all those concerned in the victory of the strikers is the big mass meeting to be held on Tuesday, August 6th, at Manhattan Lyceum; 64-66 E. 4th street, at 8 p. m., with Vincent St. John as the principal speaker, together with other well known speakers of the East Side. This meeting should bring out every one concerned in the progress of the working class, as Vincent St. John is well known for his fighting qualities and his stand on what is the proper organization of the working class.

The contributions towards the support of the strikers should, as in the past, be sent to A. Francis, 44 West 26th street, New York.

The Strike Committee, Strike Headquarters, Harlem Terrace, 210 East 104th Street, New York, Aug. 5th, 1907.

Shoe Workers Near Revolt

The strike in Mapleville is a fine one. They all stand together and show no signs of weakening. The company has imported some weavers who can't weave and they are running empty looms just for a bluff, but it don't amount to "2 cents." Even if they do get real weavers to come there the other help won't work with them. Mapleville is such an out-of-the-way place the company always had trouble in getting weavers enough, even under the one-loom system and when it comes to two they will find it impossible at this time at least. Money for the strike fund is coming in in good shape and everyone is satisfied; however, many are moving away and unless the strike continues, we will not employ them unless they turn up with Tolin, they are not against it. Their charter has been taken away, but still they are members at large and still paying dues—compelled to pay 25 cents a week in to an organization that helps to hold them in slavery! They know the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is not a labor union and that is more than some of the freaks know who are always saying "Join the union of your craft."

I went up to Lynn to day and had a long talk with Berry. We decided it would be useless to try to do anything with the B. and S. Workers until after the convention in Toronto next month. If Hickey is turned down there, as he no doubt will be, he may start a revolt and then will be the first to do it. Once free from Tolin the slaves should join a labor union and not line up with Hickey. A rotten egg by any other name stinks as bad.

Of course it is important to study the situation carefully and tackle it at an opportune time. I told Berry the I. W. W. would hardly be in a position to do anything much among the B. and S. Workers until after the Chicago convention at least, and suggested that he write a circular on the subject, showing why they were defeated in the past, etc., and send it to headquarters. He promised to do so and said he would take his time and get up a good speech. During the coming week I will return to Pasco and hold a meeting and get the local there in as good shape as possible, see how things are going at Mapleville and if nothing new develops go to Worcester and hold a few meetings, as I promised the boys there I would.

Strikers Issue Statement

The striking I. W. W. iron and steel workers at Bridgeport, Conn., have issued an ultimatum to the citizens:

"The employees of the A. T. & S. Co. recently joined Metal and Machinery Workers' Industrial Union, I. U. 113, I. W. W., and we hope to gain a slight advance in wages without having to resort to a strike. The A. T. & S. Co., however, were evidently intent upon heading off any such effort, and on July 15, proceeded to attempt to play the day shift against the night shift by refusing to continue the system of alternating shifts whereby each shift worked one month days, then one month nights.

The company apparently hoped that the day men of that time would be treacherous enough to accept a virtual day shift, and if so, we will refuse to stand with the night men in the demand for the alternating shifts

NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT From Far and Near

Suggestions to Convention

I wish to suggest an amendment to paragraph 2 of the preamble. To strike out "that which they produce by their labor" and insert "the means of production (land and machines)." The idea is to teach the workers that they must "live and hold those things by which they are now exploited and on which their subsistence depends. As it now stands, the idea is not clearly expressed.

Also to recommend that members of the G. E. B. be not employed as National Organizers, for the reason they are placed in the position of employing themselves and having sole supervision over their work, thereby putting the movement at a disadvantage.

ANNA TEWKSBUY.
Seattle, Wash., July 26, 1907.

From Local 1, Schenectady

Local No. 1, Schenectady, N. Y., offers the following amendments to the constitution:

To the preamble: Strike out section clause and insert the following: "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers unite as a class into one organization, and by their own direct action on the political as well as on the industrial field, take and hold that which they produce by their labor."

To Article V: Section 4. "The initiation fee for members of Local Union's shall not exceed \$2"—instead of \$1, as the constitution now states.

Sec. 5. To be stricken out.

Sec. 6. Per capita collected shall not exceed 15 cents, instead of 25 cents, as the constitution now states.

Sec. 7. To be stricken out as superfluous.

ST. JOHN AT CINCINNATI

Vincent St. John, on Monday evening, July 29, at Cosmopolitan hall, faced the largest and most enthusiastic audience that hall ever contained. It was simply jammed; the three aisles and the corridor leading to the hall were packed with wage slaves. On every face was a smile of satisfaction, and every mind was full of but one thought, "Haywood is free." The suspense, the uncertainty, the mental tension of four long months was over. He whom the capitalist class had selected as its victim, he whose blood was to atone for that class for the temerity of the working class for even dreaming of such a thing as its economic emancipation, was acquitted; more than that, they were to hear and see a man, a comrade of the St. John meeting, and Harry Palmer, who held the boards until the arrival of St. John, who did not catch the tail of this hellish plot of the capitalist conspirators, and with breathless attention they sat or stood, their ears drinking in every word, listening, not to an orator, but to a plain working man like themselves.

He told of the wrongs of their class had suffered in the West, of the bitter fight of determined resistance that class had put up against the mine owners. He explained the new form of organization known as the I. W. W., and told them why the A. F. of L. was the willing tool of the capitalist class, not only in the West, but the North and South and East as well.

He told them why the A. F. of L. was obsolete, as an agency through which the workers might better their conditions. He made plain to them the fact that the workers must unite upon both the economic and political fields if they would wrest from the capitalist class the tools of production, and if they did not catch the tail of this hellish plot of the capitalist conspirators, and with breathless attention they sat or stood, their ears drinking in every word, listening, not to an orator, but to a plain working man like themselves.

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St. John also made a good impression on the members of the locals, whom he met afterward. His impetuosity was way and quiet, many determining to follow him on every hand.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was handed to Chairman Paul Campbell, which was adopted unanimously by the big audience. The thunderous "aye" with which the resolution was adopted augurs well for our principles in the future. The resolution called attention to the fact that the halter had been kept from Haywood's neck by the protest of organized labor, and particularly by the agitation started and kept up by the I. W. W. It further called upon all men and women to join the I. W. W. to prevent such outrages on every hand.

East Responds to West

To the Editor of the Bulletin—
In the Bulletin of July 27 there appeared an article entitled "Marx or Reed." While we agree with position taken by Fellow Worker Thompson, we do not think them in full.

"One of the curses of the labor movement is that men rush into print with articles on subjects they know nothing about, with the result that the muddled workers are muddled more.

"Economics is a science, and articles on that subject, by men who never studied it, are like articles on astronomy by men who never saw a star."

Thompson struck the nail in the proper place—the head; but he ought to have gone for the entire lot, that preach these crazy economics.

On the other hand, on this occasion have I read in the "People," organ of the S. I. P., the editor of which is supposed to be one of the lost Marsian Socialists in the United States, "that a general rise of wages will not benefit the workers."

Reed goes further by saying a "rise in wages is virtually a cut-down."

Thompson truly asks, "Why do the capitalists oppose a rise in wages?" He might have inquired further and asked, "Why do workingmen go on strike for higher wages?" If any one understands what a cut in wages is it ought to be the workingman.

The leading lights of the Socialist party seem to think that labor unions are no good at all, but that like a potent medicine fail to cure the S. I. P. ticket; "it is just as good if not better, and less dangerous and troublesome." Of course, the S. I. P. professors and lecturers are old offenders. As political Socialists it suits their line of business. But what do you think of leading men in the S. I. P. from the editor down or up, proclaiming that a raise in wages will not do the workers any good, as prices go up accordingly? Or if the workers get a reduction in their hours of toil it does the workers no good, either, as the worker's labor is further intensified. From this latter line of reasoning labor unions would be simple mutual admiration societies and their sole reason for existence would be to pay the salaries of their officials.

They even try to Americanize Marx's great work, "Value, Price and Profit." They not alone rush into print and keep on repeating their blunders, but try to make Marx a sort of god, and his writings a theology, and we know that theologians rarely agree on theology. Next to the labor fakir, the intellectual Socialist is the greatest muddler of the working class, and they themselves are the most heuddled muddlers of them all (workingmen included). Those men who would rewrite Marx are nothing but conceited braggarts and intellectual miscreants. Let us hope Reed will study up Marx and not fall into any error again. He got his information from the only English Socialist daily in the country, Fellow Worker. Thompson will confer a favor on the working class by giving some of those intellectual saviors who somehow or other fasten themselves on us, a good spanking. Yours

PATRICK L. QUINLAN,
New York, July 28, 1907.

The Voluntary Fund

J. H. Sanderson, of Victorville, Cal., was quick to appreciate the needs of the general office and came in with \$5.00 and a suggestion that 1,000 members pledge themselves for \$1.00 a month to meet the present emergency caused by the drain on the organization to support strikes.

These suggestions show a lively interest in the organization, and we hope will be acted upon by members at once. The voluntary contributions received during the week follow:

J. H. Sanderson, Victorville, \$5.00

Br. 4, L. U. No. 95 1.35

L. Ballhaus 1.00

Brewery Workers' Union 1.00

Lawrence, Mass. 5.00

L. U. No. 1, Schenectady, N. Y. 5.00

Miners' Union, Burke, Idaho. 25.00

O. Sewell 1.00

L. U. No. 222, Spokane, Wash. 5.00

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C. H. Miller 1.00

Previously acknowledged 15.00

Total \$109.35

Tell your old false leaders to "ring off." Tell them that craft unionism means death through continued capitalist supremacy; that Industrial Union means life through working-class solidarity.

Industrial Union will unite all the workers in the industrial field, so that when one is injured all will be injured, and an injury to one will be the concern of every other one.

Industrial Workers organize, not to conciliate capitalists, but to fight them.

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Chicago, August 10, 1907.

ANTI-UNION UNIONISM

It has been necessary on more than one occasion during the past year for us to speak of the American Federation of Labor as a capitalist union, meaning thereby that while it claims to be an organization representing the working-class, the A. F. of L. was in reality an auxiliary of capitalism, since the methods of those in control of it necessarily served the interests of the employing class better than the interests of the workers. Dominated by the idea, if not squarely based upon it, that there is a mutuality of interest between the employing and the employing classes, the A. F. of L., as we have also declared, is not a true working-class organization.

It follows logically that if the A. F. of L. is trying to serve both labor and the class which employs labor, its efforts must be attended with disaster. And this is its record. An organization that declares there is a mutuality of interest between the exploiter and the exploited cannot escape the commission of acts that prove disastrous to itself. The officers of such an organization cannot serve two masters, and in the attempt to do so the weaker must suffer.

The fundamental misconception that a labor organization can be used to conserve the interests of the employers of labor, as well as the interests of its members, begets a condition of degeneracy and recklessness of the workers' interest, as we now see in the A. F. of L., to that point where it becomes not only pro-capitalist, but anti-union. It turns on the one hand, to succor the master class, and on the other to rend and devour its own offspring. Unionism destroys unionists, and becomes the degenerate progenitor of a union of non-unionists, of scabs. This is the record made by the A. F. of L. To such uses has it come, at last!

From these reflections, let us turn to facts of quite recent development and confirming our repeated declaration that the A. F. of L. is an anti-union, strike-breaking, scab-making aggregation, at least so far as its officers and "leaders" are concerned. The Brewery Workers of New Orleans went on strike as result of careful deliberation, and defense and no reason was apparent why they should not have received the unionist support of New Orleans unionists. No sooner was the strike declared than their places were filled by strike-breakers. The latter were not Jim Farley, scabs, but strike-breakers of the Gompers A. F. of L. order. Organizer Leonard, taking the place of Jim Farley against union men who have been numbered among the most loyal and liberal supporters of the A. F. of L., in the name and in behalf of the latter, organized the strike-breakers in a union. That Leonard was commissioned to do this dastardly piece of work by Gompers there is no doubt whatever, for when a protest was sent to him from New Orleans his answer was a cowardly evasion which amounted to a virtual ratification of the organization of scab unions and affiliation with the A. F. of L.

We shall not say that this is an infamous assault upon organized labor, because it is just what might be expected from officers of the A. F. of L., whose conceptions of the labor movement are wrong and whose sole interest in that movement is the perpetuation of their jobs and a continuation of their opportunities to strut in the limelight. It is an indication of the passing of the perfidious Gompers and his retinue of "mutual interest" strike-breakers, who may be depended upon to outdo Jim Farley until such time as the rank and file declare they will submit no longer to the deceptions practiced upon them and organize industrially to take possession of their means of livelihood.

The New Orleans incident fits the A. F. of L. on the toboggan. It is unfair. It is a degenerate offspring of the American labor movement; let it slide into the oblivion it deserves; its descent means the rise of the working class to freedom.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

The Industrial Workers of the World is not arrogating to itself the sole credit for the splendid defense of Wm. D. Haywood in the order through which he has just passed nor is it seeking to foist itself into an unearned reputation by unwarranted statements as to the "absolute impossibility" of seeing the verdict rendered in his case without its "magnificent organization." A decent regard for the truth and the facts in the case, preclude any such bombastic exhibition on our part. That it should be indulged by any division of the forces behind the defense, is a matter for profound regret. And when it is done with a total disregard for truth, when the occa-

sion is used to make political capital and pervert facts, it becomes a fit matter for condemnation.

Imagine our astonishment when we read in the Chicago Daily Socialist of July 31st, the following:

"It was the Socialist party organization that formed the compact fighting body around which the forces rallied. It was from the Socialist party that the first protests went out. It was the national executive of the Socialist party that formulated plans that were carried out on a national scale. It was the thousands of locals scattered through every state of the Union that formed centers of activity and agitation in places that could have been named 'anywhere.' This from the leading editorial written, it is presumed, by A. M. Simons. The same article contains this statement, which again, is at variance with the facts: "But perhaps the best thing about the whole movement was the willingness shown by the Socialist party to sink its identity" in the cause for which it was fighting.

No division of the working class which was aroused into activity in behalf of the Western Federation should be denied its just share of credit—if credits are to be claimed or allowed. But any division that seeks to force a recognition of its spurious "claims" is deserving of no credit whatever.

One of the claims now made by the Chicago Daily Socialist is that "it was from the Socialist party that the first protests went out." The falsity of this claim can easily be proven, and because of the deliberate attempt to impose a lie on its readers, we submit the true facts in the case.

Haywood, with his associates, was arrested late at night February 17th, 1906. The news reached Chicago on the following day, which was Sunday. Early on Monday morning, the 19th, active preparations were begun for communicating with the local unions of the I. W. W., advising that Moyer-Haywood defense conferences be organized in every community.

While this work was in progress Eugene V. Debs, happening to be in Chicago on that day, came to the offices of the I. W. W. and there and then arrangements were made for the first conference held anywhere outside the city of Denver. It was held in a room at a down-town hotel, from 7:30 to midnight, February 19.

The persons present at that conference were Eugene V. Debs, Wm. E. Trantmann, John Riordan, A. S. Edwards, P. F. Lawson and the editor of the Daily Socialist, A. M. Simons. With one exception, all were members of the I. W. W. That exception was the person last named, and he at that time was believed, and is to some, to be entirely friendly to the organization, by reason of having been a delegate in the convention of 1905 and publicly declaring his belief in and support of the organization at various times and places. The conference was one of I. W. W. men and had it been known then that Simons professed no support of the organization, were of the customary "hot-air" brand he would have been excluded.

The immediate result of the conference was the writing of an appeal to the working class of America to unite for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It specifically called upon the workers to organize public demonstrations and start forth with a defense fund. It was actually put in circulation through the mail on the following day, February 20, and before the close of the week responses began to pour into the general headquarters of the I. W. W. The first defense conferences in all large industrial centers were organized by Industrial Workers of the World, and of the truth of this statement there is an abundance of documentary proof in the face of which it staggers any one who would attempt, for political purposes, to deny it.

Under precisely the same conditions, human nature will express in exactly the same way. It is human nature to seek to draw from life the greatest degree of happiness, with as small a measure of bitterness as possible. And when you have said this, you have told the whole story of human nature. It is man's nature to seek happiness, and he will move along the lines of least resistance to obtain this happiness. He may sink deeper into misery in his efforts to obtain happiness, but this was unforeseen, and is incidental to his main purpose, that of seeking happiness. Make it impossible for men to steal, and thieves will disappear. To hear some men talk, one might suppose that under Socialism all restraints would be removed, and men invited to wade in and do their worst. The truth is, that under Socialism, men will be forced to keep in their own orbits, and it is only those who do not like the idea of remaining in their orbits, who bitterly oppose this more perfect order of things. But the better day dawns, nigh, regardless of what evil minded men desire.

Frank Reed.
Eureka, Cal.

Attention is called to the report, in this issue, of the I. W. W. to the International Labor and Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, which opens August 18th and continues to the 24th. It is an absolute duty to purge the Congress of the poison injected into it by a report sent in over the names of Mahlon Barnes and Morris Hillquit concerning the I. W. W.

The Chicago Daily Socialist takes the money of the I. W. W. for advertising Vincent St. John's meeting in this city, but has not a line of reference to the meeting in its "news" columns. That's the sort of treatment the straight capitalist newspapers hand out to the workers.

Vincent St. John's meetings in the East have been uniformly successful, large audiences turning out at every point. Basing his public addresses on experiences gained in the school of hard knocks, he has everywhere made a favorable impression.

FRENCH LEAFLETS.

The "Address to Wage Workers" has been translated and printed in French and is ready for delivery. It is an excellent leaflet for propaganda among French workers. Sent to any address, express paid, at \$1.00 a thousand.

Canadian and foreign subscriptions to The Bulletin, One Dollar a year.

WORKING CLASS ECONOMICS

Conducted by James P. Thompson

LESSON X.—CONCLUDED.

Note.—Marx looked upon the social movement as a process of natural history, and shows "that each special mode of production and the social relations corresponding to it, in short, that the economic structure of society is the real basis on which the judicial and political superstructure is raised, and to which definite social forms of thought correspond; that the mode of production determines the character of the social, political and intellectual life generally."

"His method is not only different from the Hegelian, but is its direct opposite. He legalizes the life-process of the human brain—i. e., the process of thinking, which, under the name of 'the Idea,' he even transforms into an independent subject—is the demivirgins of the real world, and the real word is only the external phenomenal form of the 'Idea.' With Marx, on the contrary, the method is nothing else than the material world reflected by the human mind, and translated into forms of thought."

Q. What is the religious world the reflex of?

A. "The real world."

A. For a society based upon the production of commodities, in which the producers in general enter into social relations with one another by means of their products as commodities, and values, whereby they reduce their individual private labor to the standard of homogeneous human labor—for such a society what is the most fitting form of religion?

A. "Christianity, with its cultus of abstract man, more especially in its bourgeois developments, Protestantism, Deism, etc."

Note.—"In the ancient Asiatic and other ancient modes of production we find that the conversion of products into commodities, and therefore the conversion of men into producers of commodities, holds a subordinate place, which, however, increases in importance as the primitive communities approach nearer and nearer to their dissolution."

Q. Did trading nations, properly so called, exist in the ancient world?

A. "Only in its interstices, like the cults of Epicurus, in the Intermundia, or like Jews in the pores of Polish society."

Q. How are these ancient social organizations of production as compared with bourgeois society?

A. "Extremely simple and transparent."

Q. On what are they founded?

A. "Either on the immature development of man individually, who has not yet severed the umbilical cord that unites him with his fellow men in a primitive tribal community, or upon direct relation of subjection."

Q. When only can they rise and exist?

A. "Only when the development of the productive power of labor has not risen beyond a low stage, and therefore the social relations within the sphere of material life between man and man, and between man and Nature, are correspondingly narrow."

Q. In what is this narrowness reflected?

A. "In the ancient worship of Nature, and in the other elements of the popular religions."

Q. When can the religious reflex of the real world finally vanish?

A. "Only when the practical relations of everyday life offer to man none but perfectly intelligible and reasonable relations with regard to his fellow men and to Nature."

Q. When does the life-process of society, which is based upon the process of material production, strip off its mystic veil?

A. "Only when it is treated as production by freely associated men, and is consequently regulated by them in accordance with a settled plan."

Q. Who does this, however, demand for society?

A. "A certain material groundwork or set of conditions of existence, in which their turn are the spontaneous products of a long and painful process of development."

Q. As regards value in general, what is the weak point of the classical school of political economy?

A. "That it nowhere, expressly and with full consciousness, distinguishes between labor as it appears in the value of a product and the same labor as it appears in the use-value of that product."

Note.—Destutt says "that on the one hand all things which constitute wealth represent the labor that creates them, but that, on the other hand, they acquire their 'two different values' (use-value and exchange-value) from the value of labor." He thus falls into the common error of the vulgar economists, who assume the value of one commodity (in this case labor) in order to determine the values of the rest.

Q. What is one of the chief failings of classical economy?

A. "That it has never succeeded, by means of its analysis of commodities, and in particular, of their value, in discovering the form under which value expresses exchange-value."

Note.—"From Adam Smith and Ricardo, the best representatives of the school of classical economy, we find that the value of a commodity is the amount of labor required to produce it."

Q. How does this, however, differ from the bourgeois economists?

A. "In that the bourgeois economists, in their analysis of commodities, do not consider the value of labor as the sole factor of production."

Q. How do such formulas appear to the bourgeois intellect?

A. "To be as much a self-evident necessity imposed by Nature as productive labor itself."

Q. How are forms of social production treated by the bourgeois?

A. "In much the same way as the fathers of the church treated pre-Christian religions."

Marx vs. Ashplant, Which?

Editor's Bulletin:

In your issue of this date under the heading "Marx or Reed," which James P. Thompson says, "The theory, that the price of commodities is determined by the price of labor power, was exploded by Marx many years ago," and after criticizing the error of Frank Reed, concludes without giving a concise statement (for the benefit of muddled readers) explaining the position of Karl Marx, showing how in his view the prices of commodities ARE determined. Permit me to submit that the position of Karl Marx, as I understand it, is as follows:

1. Commodities exchange on the basis of equal values (on the average in the world market); prices merely expressing variations in the weight of gold metal any article will exchange for.

2. Money (gold) is itself a commodity, chosen from the general group of commodities to act as a medium of exchange, because it (gold) is more convenient in bulk for exchange than other commodities, not because it has great exchange value.

3. Gold, as money, in circulation exchanges value for value with any other, and with all other kinds of commodities; the basis of value being average labor time wrapped up in each commodity exchanged, less gold for less of anything else, and more gold for more of anything else. For illustration, while in the present system variations in price occur through conditions not normal, the tendency even under capitalism is, according to Karl Marx, for a ton of labor to represent the product of a given time, and the ton that formerly yielded 25 bushels, or 25 tons, the price (or quantity of gold) it exchanges for is less, because each unit bushel or ton represents less labor time expended (or wrapped up in) its production. The drop in price follows a drop in the labor time consumed, per unit commodity, under normal conditions, for value, in exchange it represents less gold, because in 1 hour less gold is mined than in 2 hours, and vice-versa.

4. The prices of natural products such as wheat, vegetables, etc., vary more in accord with nature's variations in supply than with the variations of man's yield to labor time, that is, the determining factor, because 50 bushels of wheat or 50 tons of coal, depending on the market as the product of a given time, and the ton that formerly yielded 25 bushels, or 25 tons, the price (or quantity of gold) it exchanges for is less, because each unit bushel or ton represents less labor time consumed, and less time per unit commodity is consumed, and more gold is produced in the shorter time measure than in the longer time measure; international dealers in gold follow the law of labor-time values with great sensitiveness; in exchange for other goods they never give as much gold for goods that can be produced in less time than before. Monopoly and trust prices are not normal; they are, however, prove the rule.

5. Given a specified unit of social labor time for an illustration—as, say, 12 hours; if (a) man labors on a farm and nature responds with 10 bushels of corn; and (b) man labors at gold mining and brings out 10 ounces of gold; then the price per ounce of gold is determined by the simple laws of arithmetical ratio, viz.: 10 bushels; demand, 10 dollars; price, 1 dollar, one ounce of

gold; that is, to what extent some economists are misled by the fetishism inherent in commodities, or by the objective appearance of social character of labor, is shown among other ways, by the dull and tedious quarrels over the part played by Nature in the formation of exchange value. Since exchange value is a definite social manner of expressing the amount of labor bestowed upon an object, Nature has no more to do with it than it has in fixing the course of exchange."

(Lesson XI next week.)

Constitution in Spanish

The L. W. W. Constitution in Spanish is the latest addition to supplies at the general headquarters. It was printed to supply a demand South and West and will be furnished at 10 cents a copy.

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

This remarkable expose of the nefarious work of Pinkertons in labor organizations by Morris Friedman, reveals the real "inner circle" and should be read by every workingman. Orders filled from this office. Price, 25 cents.

To anyone sending in ten yearly subscriptions, with \$5.00, for the Industrial Union Bulletin, we will send postpaid a copy of the Official Stenographic Report of the Industrial Workers of the World Convention of 1906. It is a book of 620 pages, and should be read by every member of the L. W. W. The price of the book is \$1.00 to any address.

REPORT OF THE I. W. W. TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS AT STUTTGART

TO THE DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR AND SOCIALIST CONGRESS:

"Only the economic organization is capable of setting on foot a true political party of 'Labor, and thus raise a bulwark against the power of Capital.' MARX.

Comrades and Fellow Workers:-

Strange, we presume, will it appear to you as presenting apparently powerful economic and political organizations of the working class of the European continent; to you who have looked upon the New World as not counting at all in the war between the master and the servant class (this term is extracted from a speech delivered by Mr. J. Davenport, representing the Manufacturing and Anti-Boycott Association, at Cincinnati in 1904) that representatives of a socialist economic organization of America should come before you and assert:

"That it will be in North America, the land in which capitalist production and consequently capitalist exploitation of the working class has reached its highest development, where the working class industrially organized and intellectually equipped to continue the most highly developed operations for the sole enjoyment of all wealth produced by those who toil and toil, will be able to take possession of the means of production and distribution, and usher in the co-operative commonwealth in this part of the globe, so that in rapid succession the workers of all other nations will throw off the yoke in your native countries, that misrepresentation and falsehood produced by capitalist exploitation and exterminate forever the rulership of a

Socialist propaganda, thus temporarily thwarting the efforts of those who are striving and laboring at the undermining of all capitalist class institutions and the construction of real working class organizations, on the economic as the most essential field, and the political as the true expression of revolutionary thought and activity.

You in European countries have had your experience in the stormy days of the movement with the manifold fake socialist organizations, devised and called into being by agents of the employing class; you have felt how those who advocate no compromise, no political bargaining, were persecuted and vilified, haunted and slandered by all of the pseudo-socialist professors, lawyers, clergymen and yellow-backs of the pseudo-socialists.

Look backward, now, recall those days of bitter conflict and heroic sacrifice, and you will no longer wonder, when weighing cause and effect, that the same unscrupulous capitalist class elements make history on the same lines in a land where the proletarians are now beginning to see the truth of socialist teachings, and are raising the banner of working class revolt against the master class and the manifold institutions organized for the protection of capitalist interests.

The proletarians of European countries, who in the first place are entitled to learn about the true conditions of affairs, will therefore not be surprised to hear and see representatives of reactionary, produced by those who toil and toil, will be able to take possession of the means of production and distribution, and usher in the co-operative commonwealth in this part of the globe, so that in rapid But you will not permit, when reviewing the past of the movement this report, it was conceived that the economic organization founded on the recognition of socialist principles had to be formed before a union movement of America, and its political reflex, be used to separate the Miners, and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance were represented in that conference. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance had preceded, but had nearly succumbed under the fierce fire centered on it by the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants. By

False as are the conclusions, they are nevertheless in accord with the premises from which they flow.

Unity on the political field, as an expression of the will power and can only be achieved and demonstrated when the solidarity on the economic battle ground is assured. A united political party of the working class of the United States and Canada must find its base and an organization that will not barter or compromise with the enemies of the working class. Political action is not a revolution, but only an inauguration.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

This conception of a true working class organization prompted the calling of a preliminary conference of a few men, in January, 1905. The opening arguments presented by the callers emphasized the necessity of establishing a common ground for the bringing together of the workers on the industrial as well as on the political field. We see that such eminent gentlemen as Mr. Mahlon Barnes and Lawyer Morris Hillquit, have embodied in their report to this congress the manifesto, issued in January, 1905. But the Socialist Party for which these two gentlemen speak was not invited, nor was the Socialist Labor Party. True to the Karl Marx saying quoted at the head of this report, it was conceived that the economic organization founded on the recognition of socialist principles had to be formed before a union movement of America, and its political reflex, be used to separate the Miners, and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance were represented in that conference. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance had preceded, but had nearly succumbed under the fierce fire centered on it by the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants. By

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I. W. W. LEAFLETS

Leaflets in English, per 1,000 —

Address to Wage Workers, \$1.50

The Textile Industry..... \$1.50

Food Staff Industry..... \$1.50

Metal and Machinery In-

dustry..... \$1.50

Story of a New Labor Union \$1.50

Leaflets in Italian..... \$1.00

" " Swedish..... 3.00

" " Polish..... 3.00

" " Finnish..... 3.00

" " Slavonian..... 3.00

" " Croatian- Dalmatian..... 4.00

" " German..... 4.00

Japanese, Address to Wage Earners... 10.00

LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

MINUTES OF LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD, FRIDAY, JULY 26TH, 1907.

Present: B. Stone, A. Simpson and E. S. Payment.

Telegram was read from Vincent St. John, dated July 21st, containing

statement that it would be impossible for him to leave the country on account of bonds. The secretary reported that he immediately wired Heslewood, and received a reply that he would immediately proceed to Chicago, and to the East, to take a steamer to Europe as delegate, but owing to the fact that the cancelling of dates would create confusion and distract, the secretary thought it imperative that all dates of Vincent St. John should be delayed by him and so wired him, and received reply that he would fill all the dates in the East as speaker in mass meetings.

On motion of Payment, seconded by Simpson, the action of the secretary was approved.

Owing to the big strike in Bridgeport and the strikes in other places, which required that all finances and all energies be centered on the strike situation, it was resolved that all organizers be recalled temporarily, except those who are conducting the strike.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., giving an account of the strike situation in that place. He reported that more speakers were needed and Organizer French had to secure two speakers from Newark to help him handle the campaign. The action of Organizer French was approved.

Letter read from Fellow Worker P. Bohm, a very active member of the Garment Workers' Union of Chicago, who reported that he has a chance to organize the Hungarian and Slavonian workers in the East Chicago Steel Works, in conjunction with Fellow Worker Rothfischer. The secretary reported that arrangements will be made for meetings for the purpose of starting a propaganda among the large factories in the five suburban towns of Chicago.

Charter applications received from J. J. Ettor for an Italian mixed local of Vancouver, B. C. Upon motion the charter was granted.

Charter application received from Organizer Cox for a mixed local of St. Joseph, Mo., and also a report about the conditions there. Moved by Simpson, seconded by Stone that the charter be granted. Carried.

Letter received from Organizer Woznak that he had arrived in Buffalo again and considered his services discontinued until the organization will be able to have a permanent Polish organizer in the field.

Charter application was received for a mixed local of Chicago, Ill., signed by members in good standing in the I. W. W. Inasmuch as the Scandinavian branch of the former mixed local of Chicago had repudiated the action of the element of 85, it was decided to co-operate with that branch for the purpose of establishing a mixed local for Chicago under a different number, and that the request of the signers of the application to recognize them as members of the mixed local be complied with.

Letter received from the secretary of a switchmen's union around Pittsburgh, Pa., in which he outlined the conditions of the railway workers and promised his organization's assistance for the purpose of organizing them under the I. W. W. He offered to do so free of charge and only wanted literature and all information how to proceed with the work.

The secretary reported that he had given all the instructions necessary and will remain in touch with that fellow worker. The action of the secretary was approved.

Charter application received from Fellow Worker Simonson, for a smeltermen's union at Pittsburg, Kan., which was accompanied by the necessary charter fee. The general secretary reported that charter and supplies had been forwarded. His action was approved.

Letter received from Organizer Simonson showing what splendid work he is doing in that district, and also letters corroborative of this were received from the secretaries of the locals in that district.

Letter received from Secretary Howard of Kansas City, stating that the American Federation of Labor is again trying to organize the stock yards' workers, and the I. W. W. men had also succeeded in getting a

propaganda started, but a paid organizer would be needed to finish the work, otherwise all efforts would be lost.

The secretary was instructed to reply and explain the situation throughout the country and the financial condition of headquarters.

Letter read from Organizer Thompson from Providence, R. I., giving a report of the work being done in Pasco and Maplewood and surrounding towns, part of which was ordered to be published in the Bulletin.

Letter read from Vincent St. John from Goldfield, giving an account of his proposed trip and that he will fill all dates.

Letter read from Organizer Heslewood from St. Paul, giving a report of the work being done in St. Paul.

Letter read from Organizer Ettor giving a report of the work being done in Vancouver. He had collected \$7.00 for subscriptions and sold literature to the amount of \$14.25. He also reported that the field in Vancouver is excellent and the organizations there are composed of very good material, which gave him the very best of co-operation in his work.

The secretary reported that Ettor is practically self-sustaining through the sale of literature and the collection of subscriptions.

Letter read from Organizer French, giving an account of the strike situation in Bridgeport, which will be published in the Bulletin.

Letter read from the secretary of Local No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal., containing a protest of the local signed by a committee, against the recent instructions given to organizers, and asking that the protest be published in the Bulletin. The secretary instructed that if published he would give a short comment, and give the reason why such instructions were given.

Letter read from Fellow Worker Woodson, secretary of Local No. 76, Dawson, Yukon, explaining the conditions in that district, and requesting a special rule that they be granted to new members as conditions in Alaska warrant such a fee. On motion the request was complied with.

Letter read from Fellow Worker V. V. Read representing the coal miners of Denver, Colo., asking for organization in order to continue the great work carried on among the coal miners, as they are now ripe for the W. W., and in order to complete the work, it will be necessary to have more organizers sent immediately into that state.

The secretary reported that he had written to Fellow Worker Kelam outlining the program that has been adopted by the general executive board for the near future in the coal mining districts of Illinois.

Letter read from Organizer Fischer, giving many suggestions how organizing should be conducted.

On motion board adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS WERE APPROVED:

Bills No. 955 July 20. O. Judith, assistant, for week ending July 6th. \$15.00
 956 July 20. J. P. Thompson, organizer, for week ending July 10th, less amount paid on account \$25.65, meals \$14.60, mileage \$7.50, carfare \$1.00 35.00
 957 July 20. Adams Express Co. 1.80
 958 July 22. Hotel, room and board, for week ending July 14th, salary \$18.00, hotel and meals \$4.75, carfare \$2.00 25.00
 959 July 23. A. Kulchinsky, organizer, for week ending July 20th, mileage and expense \$2.00 14.00
 960 July 23. A. B. Edwards, editor, for balance due week ending July 20th 10.00
 972 July 23. O. Judith, assistant, for week ending July 13th. 15.00
 974 July 23. O. Judith, assistant, on typewriter 5.00
 975 July 23. A. J. Franklin, editor, for week ending July 20th, mileage and expense \$2.00 14.00
 976 July 23. Wm. Fisher to White Goods Manufacturers' Strike, New York. 2.85
 977 July 24. Lopate, on account, loan 28.00
 978 July 24. Dlonik Ludowy, for printing 22.00
 982 July 24. Chicago Fed. Co. 2.50
 984 July 25. American Express Co., for week ending July 25th 6.71
 985 July 26. Wells Fargo Express charges 2.85
 986 July 26. Hotel, room and board, for week ending July 26th, salary \$14.00, express \$6.87, meals \$1.75, help to move \$1.00, night and room rent (not negotiable) \$1.25, phone 60c, carfare 20c. 16.64

Mr. Borah: In Pettibone's store.

The Witness: No, I didn't say Pettibone's store.

Mr. Darrow: It was in May in Pettibone's store.

The Witness: It was the first part of May, I think, was there.

Mr. Darrow: Before he went to the convention.

Q. Now you say you saw him again you think some time in the month of August? A. I think so, or the first part of August.

Q. Do you remember one time when you and Pettibone and Moyer and Orchard were out on a Sunday afternoon in Pettibone's back yard, two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and had a conversation about killing Governor Steinlenberg? Did you have any such conversation with him out in the back yard?

Q. Well, did you have any conversation with him on a Sunday, in reference to killing any body out in Pettibone's back yard? A. No, I never had any such conversation with him out in the back yard.

Q. Well, did you have any conversation with him on a Sunday, in reference to killing any body out in Pettibone's back yard? A. No, I never had any such conversation with him out in the back yard.

Q. Did you ever see him when he had a horse and buggy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Go along with him anywhere?

A. I did. He brought the horse and buggy down to the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.

Q. Anybody else with him but the horse and buggy? A. The colored man that was here on the stand.

Q. I saw him down well, he came in to the office and said "I'll go down and see my rig."

I went down, he said, "George wants to know if you will trade the gray mare for this horse and buggy."

I got in the buggy—that is the colored man got out and I got in and we drove one block west on Larimer street, passed the city hall, police station, fire department, onto the 14th street viaduct, and I told him no—in the course of the conversation I told him no, I wouldn't trade the gray mare, that I didn't want to split that team, and that this rig wasn't worth a hundred dollars; that we had been offered \$2500 for the span of mares, could sell them in Cripple Creek for \$275.00, that I wouldn't split the team under any circumstances. Pettibone wanted to get the gray mare, then out of the team that we had brought down from Cripple Creek.

This team was one of a number of spans of horses that we used in the Cripple Creek district at the time that we were running the stores there and had been sent for by me through Mr. Harper, I believe. He was manager of the Victor store and had been sent up into the district to settle up accounts, to pay the debts we owed, and, if I remember correctly, Mr. Harper wrote to Tommy Baine, who had been one of his drivers, and told him to gather the horses together and bring them down to Denver. I had spoken to Mr. Roper, who ran a corral on the corner of Blake, I think, and 15th, and asked him what kind of a deal he would make with me in regard to purchasing the horses, wagons and harnesses.

Q. How many horses did you have at that time? A. I think there were nineteen head.

Q. How many did you have in Denver? A. He started with three, that is, with a saddle horse and this span of mares.

Roper asked me what kind of horses we had. I told him that we would bring down a span and he could see them. We did, and he said he would send a man up to look over the entire outfit. Either Mr. Roper himself or his partner went up to Cripple Creek and looked over all the horses and wagons and harness that we had and made me an offer for it, which wasn't satisfactory, and I sent the team back to Cripple Creek and we disposed of them there.

Q. Is there anything more in this horse story that you know of with reference to buying any horse for Orchard? A. I think I have told you all in connection with that story, more than Mr. Pettibone was anxious to get this gray mare to work in one of his projects, and I wouldn't say in connection with that, that we had an opportunity to sell that team to a man by the name of Joe O'Brien.

In Denver—a member of our organization.

Q. You needn't go into that. Mr. Haywood, did you ever have any conversation or arrangement or negotiation of any sort with Orchard to hire him, employ him, or combine with him to kill Governor Peabody or Sherman Bell or Moffat or any judge of the Supreme Court or James F. Earle or anybody else in Denver?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or anywhere else? A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever know of any conversation or any plan in reference to that until you heard it after your arrest? A. That was the first knowledge that I ever had of such a conversation. I first saw Steve Adams in the spring of 1903.

I heard anything about him? A. When he was arrested or shortly after.

Q. Shortly after he was arrested in Caldwell? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is there down the hall?

A. A toilet on the right hand side of the hall. Right at the end, a little hall turning to the right.

Q. Another matter which I overlooked. You heard Orchard's testimony in reference to the horse, didn't you?

Q. Did you ever have anything to do, or form any plans, or have any conversation with Harry Orchard or anybody else with reference to buying a horse and a buggy for Harry Orchard to go out on killing expeditions against Governor Peabody, Sherman Bell, or anybody else? A. No, sir. No, I never had anything to do with buying a horse and buggy for him.

Q. Did you ever see him when he had a horse and buggy? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Go along with him anywhere?

A. I did. He brought the horse and buggy down to the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners.

Q. Anybody else with him but the horse and buggy? A. The colored man that was here on the stand.

Q. I saw him down well, he came in to the office and said "I'll go down and see my rig."

I went down, he said, "George wants to know if you will trade the gray mare for this horse and buggy."

I got in the buggy—that is the colored man got out and I got in and we drove one block west on Larimer street, passed the city hall, police station, fire department, onto the 14th street viaduct, and I told him no—in the course of the conversation I told him no, I wouldn't trade the gray mare, that I didn't want to split that team, and that this rig wasn't worth a hundred dollars; that we had been offered \$2500 for the span of mares, could sell them in Cripple Creek for \$275.00, that I wouldn't split the team under any circumstances. Pettibone wanted to get the gray mare, then out of the team that we had brought down from Cripple Creek.

This team was one of a number of spans of horses that we used in the Cripple Creek district at the time that we were running the stores there and had been sent for by me through Mr. Harper, I believe. He was manager of the Victor store and had been sent up into the district to settle up accounts, to pay the debts we owed, and, if I remember correctly, Mr. Harper wrote to Tommy Baine, who had been one of his drivers, and told him to gather the horses together and bring them down to Denver. I had spoken to Mr. Roper, who ran a corral on the corner of Blake, I think, and 15th, and asked him what kind of a deal he would make with me in regard to purchasing the horses, wagons and harnesses.

Q. How many horses did you have at that time? A. I think there were nineteen head.

Q. How many did you have in Denver? A. He started with three, that is, with a saddle horse and this span of mares.

Roper asked me what kind of horses we had. I told him that we would bring down a span and he could see them. We did, and he said he would send a man up to look over the entire outfit. Either Mr. Roper himself or his partner went up to Cripple Creek and looked over all the horses and wagons and harness that we had and made me an offer for it, which wasn't satisfactory, and I sent the team back to Cripple Creek and we disposed of them there.

Q. Is there anything more in this horse story that you know of with reference to buying any horse for Orchard? A. I think I have told you all in connection with that story, more than Mr. Pettibone was anxious to get this gray mare to work in one of his projects, and I wouldn't say in connection with that, that we had an opportunity to sell that team to a man by the name of Joe O'Brien.

In Denver—a member of our organization.

Q. You needn't go into that. Mr. Haywood, did you ever have any conversation or arrangement or negotiation of any sort with Orchard to hire him, employ him, or combine with him to kill Governor Peabody or Sherman Bell or Moffat or any judge of the Supreme Court or James F. Earle or anybody else in Denver?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or anywhere else? A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever know of any conversation or any plan in reference to that until you heard it after your arrest? A. That was the first knowledge that I ever had of such a conversation. I first saw Steve Adams in the spring of 1903.

(Continued next week)

Price List of Supplies:

Constitutions, in English, per 100, 50

Constitutions, in other languages, 50

Local Lettershead, per 100, 50

Envelopes, per 100, 50

Withdrawal Cards, per 100, 50

Application blanks, per 100, 50

Arrearsages notices, per 100, 50

Warrant Book, each 50

Record Book, each 50

Leger, 100 pages 125

Leger, 200 pages 250

Leger, 400 pages 350

Leger, 500 pages 500

Day Book, 100 pages 100

Treasurer's Cash Book 75

Minute Book 50

Rubber Stamps and Pad 50

Seal for the Union 100

Buttons, cheap grade, each 10

Buttons, better grade 50

Local Union Announcements

Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Fred's corner Beacon and Central avenue.

For full particulars address W. Woodhouse, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Report to International Congress

ing how deeply socialist thought and consequent action is rooted among the proletarians of the United States and Canada.

The Industrial Workers of the World is proud of the fact that the most advanced workers for the socialist cause are members of the organization, and most active in the propaganda for the principles espoused, working incessantly and without regard to slander and vilification for the purification of the working class on the industrial and political field, and for action as dictated by American conditions and social developments.

The organization embraces now 28,000 militant workers, and although the Western Federation of Miners, at the last convention could not as yet rid itself completely from the withering hands of the capitalist agents, and is not now a part of the I. W. W., the majority of the members of that organization virtually support and stand together with the Industrial Workers of the World in the battle for industrial freedom.

The organization has established its own weekly journal, "The Industrial Union Bulletin," which has since May 1, 1907, attained a paid circulation of 7,000 copies; its official literature has been translated in seven languages and many of these documents have, since the 1906 convention, circulated to the extent of hundreds of thousands.

Such is the fear of the capitalists against the growing power of the organization that they openly invited at different occasions the American Federation of Labor and other organizations to help them in the war of extermination, but to the eternal credit of the workers of America it is said that more and more of them refuse to do the bidding of the capitalists and the unscrupulous labor leaders any longer.

The onslaught in Goldfield, Nev., which caused even the intervention of the President of the United States in ordering the discharging of a lady Postmaster because she was a member of the I. W. W., whilst if she would have joined the American Federation of Labor she would have retained her position, shows clearly that the capitalist masters and their emissaries on the political field look with alarm upon the growing influence of the principles advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, and it is safe to predict that they will make use of all powers at their command to fight an unrelenting war against this socialist economic organization, because they know that the organization will measure swords also on the political arena, as soon as a true political fight of working class solidarity on the industrial field is established.

It was the Industrial Workers of the World that raised the first voice when Haywood, one of its founders, was arrested on February 17th, 1906; when Moyer and Pettibone were kidnapped together with the former, it was this organization, the I. W. W., that issued the first call, "Shall Our Brothers be Murdered?" on February 19th, 1906; it was the Industrial Workers of the World that, after appealing to the various working class associations to "bury the hatchet" and combine in strength for the one purpose of securing liberty for the persecuted spokesman, found that the proletarian was ready to respond, while self-styled leaders everywhere blocked the efforts at unity of action in the crucial epoch. Yet, undisturbed by all these obstacles, the organization is marching on, at work preparing the necessary groundwork upon which will be built a true political expression of the aims, aspirations and wishes of the working class, and through which capitalist government will pass out of existence and the workers' republic be established.

With the passing of the capitalist government, a medium for the protection of class rule, and private ownership of all implements of production and distribution will be ushered in, the industrial government prepared and organized within the capitalist structure of society, founded on pillars erected before the old are razed, will stand as a lasting monument of the final triumph of the organized proletariat of the world.

We want the workers of Europe to hear of the gigantic strides made, we want them to join hands with us, so that the emigrant workers will know that there is organized a union upon the American continent that will really unite them with their fellow workers in the various industries; we want them to be our comrades in the fight for industrial freedom, and our purpose in being represented in this International Congress is to emphasize our declaration that with the co-operation of the working class the world over, the proletarian of North America will soon be ready to carry out successfully, by the use of all civilized methods, the historic mission of the working class in this part of the globe.

The bulwark against the power of capital has been raised, industrial solidarity of the working class will beget solidarity on all other lines of action, the Co-operative Commonwealth in our day will mark the hour of triumph and of victory gained by the wealth producers united on the industrial and political field.

It is necessary for the enlightenment of the delegates and the workers of other lands to refute false statements made in the report submitted by a certain Morris Hillquit, agent in the Industrial Workers of the World. It is not true that the so-called "Sherman faction" has the bulk of membership—in fact, that fragment of a thing which was expected to do the stifling act, has virtually passed out of existence; its convention was not held, and whoever pretends to represent that honestly surely does it for some ulterior motive. Mr. Hillquit perverts the truth again when he says that the actions of the second convention were not submitted to the membership for approval, the report sheets of the referendum taken is attached as evidence of the falsity of Mr. Hillquit's statements, together with other information relating to the I. W. W. Either Mr. Hillquit deliberately falsifies or reports concerning matters of which he is deplorably ignorant. But as he and those for whom he speaks reflect only capitalist unionism, you are to judge on the question of veracity between us.

Submitted, with international greetings, by order of the General Executive Board.

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
M. P. HAGGERTY,
General Secretaries.